

The Clarksville Chronicle.

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.
J. S. NEBLETT, Publisher.
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CLARKSVILLE:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1857.

Office, over Wm. H. Bryar's Store.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor. Business letters to the publishers. Advertisements must be handed in the day before publication, or they will be left over.

Communications must be handed in by noon on Thursday, or they will be left over.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We laid this document before our readers, in an Extra, on Monday, and they have, doubtless, read it and formed their estimate of its merits. It is unnecessary therefore, that we shall enter upon an analysis of a State paper having even less of merit to distinguish it than is usual with similar documents from the pens of small fry locofoco Presidents. We are disappointed both in the manner and matter of the Message—as a literary effort, it is very faulty, and as a State paper, bears none of the marks of ability for which its author has had credit, and not a manifestation of the wisdom that should be a characteristic of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. That it may not be said that we speak the language of a mere partisan, let us notice a point or two, in vindication of our opinion.

On the subject of the currency, the President sets out by attempting to show that the State banks are, mainly, responsible for the present crisis, and then proceeds to prove, by the Constitution itself, that these banks are unconstitutional. So far, all very well; but what then? Does he point out the constitutional remedy for an unconstitutional evil? Now, be it remembered, that he took a solemn oath to support the Constitution, and, under that oath, no question of expediency, or of usage can justify a palpable neglect of the duty prescribed by that obligation. He has declared the State banks unconstitutional, and, at once, it became his sworn duty to take his stand by the Constitution, and to demand of Congress a return to its provisions, and the adoption of such measures as will abolish institutions that exist in defiance of those provisions. But this, he does not do. On the contrary, with all the indifference of one totally heedless of a solemn obligation, he tells Congress that this violation of the Constitution is of such long standing that it is past remedy, and that the only hope for redress of the evil, lies in the patriotism of the States. And having absolved himself from his oath by this dodge, the President then constitutes himself Governor of all the States, and lectures them upon the best mode of managing the fourteen hundred banks established in open violation of the federal Constitution. If these banks are unconstitutional, his oath binds him so to declare them, and to insist, unconditionally, upon their total annihilation; if constitutional, it is no part of his business to lecture the States upon their management. That he disregards his oath, is evident from his own admission; that he does not know his place, is evident from his intermeddling with State institutions.

On the Kansas question, he is equally undecided and non-committal. He says he gave Governor Walker "unqualified" instructions for the submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory. But when the Convention submitted only the slavery clause, it was all right, and its action is justified on the plea that "squatter sovereignty" had reference only to that subject, although the President had explicitly declared that the people of a Territory are entitled to a sovereignty as absolute as that which pertains to the people of a State. Such evasion and double-dealing is contemptible in an unscrupulous office-seeker, and inexcusable in a President of the U. S. States, who ought to be as far above party as the good of the whole country is paramount to the success of faction.

We have touched upon these two topics merely to show the imbecility, or inconsistency of the Executive and the worthlessness of his Message on these exciting issues. He is against the banks on constitutional grounds, but for them, on the ground of expediency. He was for submitting the whole of the Kansas Constitution, on the broad ground of popular sovereignty; he is for submitting only the slavery clause, on the ground that popular sovereignty, as promulgated in the Kansas bill, is limited to that particular subject. As the supporter of the Constitution, he has violated his oath, and disregarded his duty, on the first point, and as the executor of the laws, he has repudiated the leading provision of the Kansas bill, as by himself expounded, whilst a candidate for the Presidency. On that portion of the Message which treats of foreign relations, we shall offer no comment, as that seems to be a private affair between James Buchanan and his Majesties across the waters. Take it all in all, the Message falls far below the dignity and value of a State paper.

THE TYRANNY OF LOCOFOCOISM.

The telegraph announced, last week, that McKean, District Attorney of New York, had been removed by Buchanan, for opposing the election of Wood. A day or two afterwards, Steadman, of Ohio, solicited an appointment at the hands of the President, and his reply was—"Sir you opposed me in the Cincinnati Convention." Had the head of a party dared, twenty years ago, to say to a citizen of this Republic, you shall vote as I please, or take the consequences, a burst of indignation would have followed the act of tyranny, and the tyrant would have been repudiated by all good citizens. But now the self-styled democracy—the party that boasts so loudly and incessantly of its devotion to freedom, practically declares that every man who enlists in its ranks must be its pliant, unreasoning slave, or submit to all the persecution that can be legally practiced against him. Wood is unworthy of the confidence of any gentleman or patriot, and had declared that were he to murder a member of his own family, he would still, as the nominee of his party, be elected. McKean preferred another democrat, to such a Red Republican, and for that preference—for exercising a right common to every citizen, and incumbent upon every honest man, Jimmy Buchanan, President of the U. S. States, removed him from office. What man, of noble and generous sentiments, would not rather be the victim than the tyrant! Where is the true-hearted American citizen who does blush at the recital of these contemptible deeds, and tremble for the safety of the Republic!

Yet so degraded are the politicians, and so enslaved the masses of democracy, that the former have not the virtue, nor the latter, the sturdy independence to condemn acts that disgrace the country, and rivet yet more firmly chains that bind them to the ear of despotic party rule. Well may locofocos confer the right of suffrage upon the worst specimens of alien immigrants; they know not its value, themselves, and what they value not, they may consistently squander upon objects as worthless as they. What can a slave know of the value of liberty, or of the means by which it can best be secured and perpetuated? What does a locofoco care for the right of suffrage—as a privilege of freedom—when he dare not exercise it but as he is ordered to do so? McKean supposed himself a freeman, and vainly imagined that his rights would be respected; but the executive of the locofoco party has been invested, by that party, with the power to proscribe and punish refractory subjects, and the District Attorney—that was—has found his freedom limited to implicit obedience to king caucus, or disfranchisement as a member of the locofoco party. Steadman thought his claims, to office, as good as those of any other locofoco; but found his merits measured not by his intellectual and moral qualifications, but by his subservience to this or that locofoco aspirant, in the Cincinnati Convention. And this is American liberty? This the hateful construction and application of those glorious principles and institutions that were intended to free and enoble a people now abjectly depraved and enslaved by a Jesuit policy at war with every exalted sentiment that entered into the creation of this government of glorious theories and most damnable practices.

No Senator will pretend that their Territorial Legislature had any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a convention for the purpose of forming a State constitution. It was an act of usurpation on their part. Such was the language of James Buchanan, on the proposition to admit Michigan into the Union; but now that Kansas has done the same thing, the sapient locofoco President declares it all right, and defends it in his Message. What was usurpation in the Territory of Michigan, is legitimate legislation in the Territory of Kansas. But such is locofocoism—"every thing by turns, and nothing long."

R. M. T. Hunter has been re-elected to the Senate by the Virginia Legislature, almost unanimously. *Gazard* fact was nowhere—wasn't known in the race. This is as it should be. He was once a rabid whig, and though the locofocos have made him Governor, they will not trust him out of the State, but keep him to do their barking at home.

Douglass is pinning Buchanan, so tight, on the score of his inconsistencies, that his friends are trying to save him by pleading the statute of limitations. They had better plead infancy; his message will sustain that plea without going back behind it. If neither will do, let them pass a bankruptcy law for the benefit of politicians who have failed to meet their liabilities in sterling truth. This will save him, and every other locofoco politician in the Union.

Douglass is going to bring in a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to frame a State Constitution. It will pass, and the whole work is to be done over again according to programme.

The city banks of New York, have all resumed specie payments. If they can stand it, the hope may be indulged that the worst is over. The Banks of New Haven have also resumed.

F. P. Stanton has been removed from office in Kansas, and Denver is appointed to fill his place. We have no sympathy for Stanton; if he hasn't sense enough to keep out of bad company, let him take the consequences of bad associations.

Gen. Walker reached his destination—Nicaragua—without molestation, and seems to have been provided with papers that would secure him from arrest. We never believed the administration had the remotest idea of interfering with his expedition.

The Mormons are still resolved to fight, and from the small force sent against them, it may be inferred that they will successfully resist, until large reinforcements are sent forward. Then they will destroy their property and move off.

The London Quarterly Review.—The October number of the London Quarterly Review, Leonard Scott & Co's reprint has come to hand. The following is the table of contents:

Cornwall.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Communication with India.
Venetian Embassy at the Court of James I.
A Voyage to Iceland, &c.
The Parish Priest.
George Stephenson and Railway Locomotive.
Indian Mutiny.

A CURIOUS CONFESSION FROM COSTA RICA.—President Mora, of Costa Rica, confirms the position taken by Gen. Walker, that he was not driven out of Nicaragua by the enemy, but through the capitulation forced upon him by Capt. Davis, U. S. N., in his assumed character of representative of the policy of President Pierce's Administration. President Mora frankly states, in his speech of October 28—copied in the *Cronica de Costa Rica* of October 21st, and brought out in the last steamer—that Walker's position at Rivas was "really superior to that of the Central Americans!"

In explaining the position of the "allies," in this crisis, the President of Costa Rica says, "The ravages of the cholera, which was daily increasing, and the near approach of the terrible season of rains, made the dissolution of the allied army inevitable, in twenty days; while Walker had still 600 able men, and resources which would have enabled him to have sustained himself for a much longer time than has been supposed. In the last resort he might have at any time forced our weak lines."

COLLISION ON THE RAILROAD.—Telegraphic dispatches were received last night by Mr. H. L. Anderson, Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, announcing a collision between two trains on the first curve west of Bass Station, on Crow Creek, about six miles west of Stevenson, damaging both engines (the Eakin and the Houston) considerably, and making a complete wreck of two baggage cars. The following persons, we learn, were injured—John Ryman, leg broken; Jack Natt, engineer, ankle broken; C. W. Washburn, engineer, leg broken; J. Skinner baggage master, arm broken. None others are reported as having been injured.

The break in the rock embankment, on the slope of the mountain near Tantalum, not being repaired yet, a transshipment of passengers and baggage has to be made at that place, which required more than the usual time in the present case, and caused a corresponding detention of the eastward train, thus putting it behind time. No train being expected from Chattanooga, the upward train proceeded as usual, when the collision occurred as mentioned above.

The telegraph not being in working order to Chattanooga, it has not been ascertained why the downward train was dispatched, as but one train is kept running on that part of the road.—*Union and American 15th.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Walker will, according to the assertions of his most intimate friends, soon withdraw altogether from the Governorship of Kansas, and will, in tendering his resignation to the President state his reason for this course, designing, however, not to use any language which may have a tendency to disturb their present friendly personal relations.

Judge Douglas's bill, although similar in its details to that of Toombs, contains an additional clause: That the constitution, when formed by the convention shall be submitted entirely to the people of Kansas.

Senator Gwin has a large number of letters from California, in which the writers express an intense desire to be mustered for service against the Mormons, who it is mentioned have emissaries throughout that State meditating most serious mischief.

Some of the Senators are preparing speeches on the Kansas question.

COST OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The enormous extent of the Quartermaster's train for the Utah Expedition, involving an expenditure of over \$4,000,000, is shown by the following dialogue in Washington, said to have occurred between Senator Gwin and General Jessup, the Quartermaster General:

Gen. J.—No army ever equipped by the Government was so well appointed as that now under march for Utah.

Senator Gwin—Yes, I have heard your arrangements were on a magnificent scale.

Gen. J.—We have thirteen hundred wagons. Senator Gwin—And the army is a fine one. Gen. J.—Yes we have two thousand men. Senator Gwin—Then you have nearly a wagon to each man.

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Mr. Whitworth presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Maury county, praying to be allowed to erect a grist and saw mills on Duck river, at Columbia.

Mr. Welker, introduced a bill to give the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad the further time of eight years to complete the first thirty miles of their road.

The bill to create the office of County Judge in certain counties in this State, was taken up and passed the third and last reading.

House bill to provide for the election of tax assessors by the people, passed the first time.

The bill supplemental to an act to incorporate the Memphis Building and Loan Association, was taken up and passed the third and last time.

The bill for the benefit of the Edgeland and Kentucky Railroad, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was taken up. House amendments thereto, occurred in; and the bill therefore becomes a law.

Mr. Goodpasture introduced a bill to change the time of holding the Circuit Court in Putnam county.

House bill to provide for the collection of the revenue in Lauderdale county, was taken up and passed on its second reading.

The Special Order was taken up, being the Bank bill as amended by Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Maness offered a bill in lieu, which was adopted and passed the second reading. Sixty copies were ordered to be printed. (This bill was, doubtless, prepared in caucus by the democratic members. Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Mr. King, from the Trustees and Faculty of the Memphis Medical College, asking for an appropriation of twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of that institution.

Also, from the Botanic Medical College of Memphis, for a similar appropriation.

Mr. Richardson, from citizens of Bath, asking that the office of County Court Judge be continued in that county.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. King, to diminish the circulation of Free Bank paper.

Also, for keeping criminal causes in Court, and the payment of costs.

Mr. Shrawsbury, to attach Henderson and Decatur counties to the 14th Judicial District.

Mr. Benton, to abolish certain privileges, and to equalize the rights of the bar in the Middle Division of Tennessee.

Also, to incorporate the Springfield and Port Royal Turnpike Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. Rawlston, for the benefit of Sequatchie county.

Mr. Anderson, for the relief of citizens of Sevier county, and for other purposes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Richardson, a resolution making local bills the Special Order for every Friday. Rule suspended, and resolution adopted.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The Special Order being the bill to regulate banking on its second reading, was then taken up, the question being on the passage of the 8th section, which was adopted; and the House proceeded to the remainder of the bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Rowles offered a bill in lieu which was read, ordered to be printed, and made the Special Order for to-morrow 10 A. M. Adjourned till 2 1/2 A. M.

The Chicago Times stands Fire.—List of Democratic Papers of the North—West Opposed to the Action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention.

The Chicago Times, of December 3d, quotes attacks made upon the Northern Democratic opponents of the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, charging all who oppose the Committee's programme with being "Black Republicans," etc., and remarks:

We may best answer these ribald assaults by stating the names of the Democratic papers in the North who oppose this Kansas desecration of even the forms of justice.

IOWA.—Dubuque Express, Davenport Democrat, Burlington Gazette, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State, the Dubuque Northwest excepted.

WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee News, Janesville Standard, Beloit Herald, Madison Argus, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit Free Press, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

INDIANA.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Lafayette Argus, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

OHIO.—Ohio Statesman, Cleveland Plain Dealer, and every other Democratic paper in the State, daily and weekly, the Cincinnati Enquirer, which has expressed no opinion, excepted.

ILLINOIS.—Quincy Herald, Bloomington Flag, State Register, Chicago Times, Galena Courier, Peoria News, Peoria Bulletin, Rock Island Argus, and some thirty-four others, (weeklies,) being the entire Democratic press of the State. The Democracy represented by these papers, and whose sentiments are uttered by them, polled at the last election, for Mr. Buchanan, 535,000.

We have omitted the State of New York, whose Democratic press, with the exception of the Albany Argus and Rochester Union—the editors of which are shortly to be made office holders—denounce this Kansas monstrosity; we have omitted Massachusetts and New Hampshire—the leading presses of which, the Boston Post, and New Hampshire Patriot, both opposed Calhoun's Constitution; we have omitted Pennsylvania, who, under the head of Forney, guarded the home of our standard-bearer in 1856, and secured a victory to our flag; we have omitted the thousands who might be enumerated in these States as standing shoulder with their brethren of the North-west.

Yet these two miserable panders (the Richmond South and Washington Star) to a depraved taste—these two writers whom we have quoted—refer to the Democratic papers of the Northwest as of "very shabby Democratic reputation; or with known Black Republican proclivities."

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, Dec. 14.

The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 28th, has arrived.

The steamer India arrived out on the 25th and the Arago on the 26th.

Later advices had been received from India, announcing the defeat of the Delhi fugitives at various points and the safety of Lucknow, strong reinforcements of British troops having arrived near that place. The British Government will assume the control of affairs in India.

The Northumberland and Durham District Bank has suspended; the liabilities amount to £3,000,000.

The London money market was slightly easier, with less demand. The bullion in Bank of England has increased during the week £780,000. Consols for money are quoted at 91 1/2@91 3/4.

INDIA.—Fifteen troop ships, with 6,000 men, had arrived at Indian ports.

The mutineers were defeated at Agra with a loss of 43 guns and a great amount of treasure. The loss of the mutineers was 1,000 men.

Gen. Havelock was still safe at Lucknow, but the enemy is in great force in the vicinity.

The King of Delhi is to be tried by a military commission. Two more of his sons had been captured and shot.

The fall of Delhi had produced a marked effect at Meirut.

ENGLAND.—Additional failures were announced.

The demand for money was diminishing, and the issues of the Bank of England nearly declined to the limit of their charter again.

A supply of gold is flowing in steadily. The Bank of France reduced its rates of discount 1 per cent.

Ministers will propose a total abolition of the East India Company's government as soon as Parliament meets and the Indian Empire be brought under the British crown and Parliament.

Lord Clarendon has announced to a deputation of anti-slavery men that the French negro emigration scheme from Africa would probably be abandoned.

The Government does not design to bring forward any financial measures for the consideration of Parliament until February.

Turkey has officially intimated the probable necessity of moving troops on the Danube on account of troubles in the Principality. It is said that troops have already been concentrated at Urzin.

A shipment of £300,000 of Australian gold has reached Suva.

No news from that quarter had been telegraphed.

It was reported that by the end of October Gen. Havelock would have 7,000 British troops concentrated at Lucknow.

Spain, it is reported, has instructed Concha, the Governor-General of Cuba, to organize a force for a descent upon Mexico in case negotiations should fail.

LONDON.—Consols closed at 91 1/2@91 3/4.

The money market was slightly easier, with less demand. Baring's circular reports an increase of operations in American securities, the prices being a matter of negotiation.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Circulars report a decline of 1d on current qualities, chiefly on inferior, although finer grades also suffered. Quotations are nominal; sales for the week 27,000 bales, including 1,600 to speculators 5,000 to exporters. Sales on Friday, the day previous to the sailing of the steamer, included 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at for Orleans fair 62, Middling 63; Mobile fair 63, Middling 64; Uplands fair 63, Middling 64; ordinary quoted at 3@5d.—Stocks of cotton in port estimated at 335,000 bales, including 158,600 bales American.

Advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. There is little inquiry, and prices are weak.

HAYT.—New Orleans tres ordinarie is quoted at 102 1/2.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—The tone of foreign circulars indicate an advancing tendency in breadstuffs.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote flour firm but declined 6d, while holders demand an advance. Western canal quoted at 24s 6d, Southern at 25s@26s, Ohio at 26s@27s.

Wheat firm at an advance of 1d@2d since Tuesday; red quoted at 6s 1d@7s 1d; white 6s 10d@7s 10d. Corn quiet, holders demand an advance; mixed and yellow are nominally quoted at 34s; white 37s 6d@39s 6d. Provisions—market dull.—Beef quiet dull with a decline for all qualities.

A NEW SECRET POLITICAL PARTY IN BOSTON.—A new secret political party was organized in Boston last July, we are informed, and now has some two thousand members enrolled in its councils. They are called "Heart-in-Hand Clubs," and have branches in nearly every ward in the city. To enter the door of the "Heart-in-Hand Club," the member gives three raps; the wicket is then opened, and the outer guard says: "Who goes there?"

The password is given, "Tis well," with a number of the ticket which the member has in his possession, to be handed to the inner guard, and announced aloud in the hall. On entering, he salutes the chief presiding officer in the chair, with his right hand near the heart, and takes his seat. The Heart-in-Hand Clubs have no initiation fees, and nothing to pay on being admitted to membership. A voluntary contribution is taken up weekly, to pay expenses of the hall, &c. New members can be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the club, after being proposed by three members of the club in good standing, and placed on the records for one week. "Our name is our motto" is their rallying cry.—*Boston Herald.*

DEATH OF A GALLANT OFFICER.—The death of Col. William Turnbull, of the corps of topographical engineers, a gallant soldier and a noble gentleman, is announced.

He was chief of his corps under Gen. Scott in Mexico in 1848, and was twice breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct—first in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and secondly in the battle of Chapultepec.

Col. T. was a graduate of West point, and at the time of his lamented decease had been in the military service forty years. He has suffered much from impaired health during the last year, and died suddenly at Wilmington, N. C.—*Los Journeux.*

For the Chronicle.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. GEORGINA M. HITE, wife of Mr. Wm. L. Hite, was born March 2d 1813, and died at her residence, in this county, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the 6th inst., after an illness of only 15 hours.

Mrs. Hite was a daughter of John E. Wilson, Esq., who at an early day located in this county, where he raised a large family, of whom the subject of this notice was the eldest daughter.

It is too customary, under the promptings of that charity which nobly covers the faults of the dead, to utter eulogies over the dead that are extravagant and unwarranted; but in this instance we feel assured that all that we can say of the virtues of the deceased will be sustained by those who knew her; for in all the delicate virtues and kindly feelings that endear our friends to us, she was a noble example.

Devoted to home, and all its surroundings; generous and liberal to all who needed aid and comfort; a genial companion in health and prosperity; and a ministering angel of kindness and consolation in the hour of affliction, she could not but endear herself to all who had association with her.

In her death, therefore, society at large has lost one whom it may well deplore; and her immediate circle of associates, one whose place may never be filled; but, above all, her loss to them whose happiness, for years, has been her highest aim; to him, to whom she has been a faithful wife, and unflinching friend in all the struggles incident to life; and to those to whom her tender, motherly care has been so long devoted, is a deprivation of Providence, afflicting beyond the reach of human consolation! We can only commend them to the healing compassion of Him who forever inscrutable His providence may be, is too wise to err, and too merciful to afflict, save for our good.

Mrs. Hite was a member of the Christian Church, for several years prior to her death, and a life consistent, at all times, with her high profession; and whilst we mourn her untimely loss to us, we have the comforting consciousness that, that loss is her eternal gain.

C.

Prepare Ye!

The undersigned adopt this method of thanking their numerous friends and customers for their past liberal patronage, and feel assured that if Lord Providence will, and whilst we mourn her untimely loss to us, we have the comforting consciousness that, that loss is her eternal gain.

Pay Day is close at hand, and the money cannot be forthcoming before it will be needed. So call in, friends, at an early day, and over the Dimes, and thus spare mortification of a dun or the Christmas holiday.

JAMES TAIT & CO.

Dec 18, '57-3w

Election Notice.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1858, I will hold a public election, at the Court House in the city of Clarksville, for Mayor, Recorder, and Eight Aldermen, to serve as officers of the said city for one year, beginning with the 1st day of February, 1858.

F. WITHERS, C.

Dec 18, 1857-2w

Notice!

ON Saturday, the 16th day of January, 1858, I will sell, at public auction, at Adkins's Store, in Montgomery County, a

FOUR NEGROES, one man, two women and one boy. Solden a credit of six months.

JAMES T. MORGAN, Jr., WILLIS MORGAN, del.

Dec 18, '58-4w

The Very Latest Arrivals.

I would respectfully inform my friends at patrons generally, that I am now in receipt of a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting in part of Ladies thick sole Kid Boots, thick sole Kid Boots, sewed and gait calf Boots; Misses and children's Boots of every variety and size, suitable for the Christmas holiday trade. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be satisfied.

Respectfully, D. SITH.

P. S.—Don't forget that I have a large lot of Hats on hand. [Dec 18-57-ly

A Valuable Farm, in Todd county, FOR SALE.

I will sell, on the 26th inst., my Farm containing 260 acres of excellent land, well timbered and watered, good Orchard, and fair improvements. I will also sell, at the same time, another farm, containing 135 acres of excellent land, well timbered and watered, and comfortable improvements, orchard, &c.

The above land lies adjoining the Farm of Allen, Ky., and to take the two together or separate they are hard to beat. So positive. TERMS—One third cash, or in 6 months, and the balance in two annual payments with interest. D. B. HUGHES.

Dec 18, '57-2w

A. W. JONES, A. MARVIN GOUNG, Kansas, Mo. Late of Clark Co., Ky.

JONES & YOUNG, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Return to—Hon. G. A. Henry, Esq., McCulloch, Clarksville, Tenn.; Hon. H. Ritter, Hon. N. C. Gray, Hannibal, Ky.; Hon. A. C. Caruth, Esq., Lebanon, Tenn.; Col. John Morris, Garrettsburg, Ky.

Dec 18, 1858-3m

Steamboat Notice.

The truly magnificent passenger steamboat, J. H. LUCAS, H. G. McCORMACK, Master, left New Orleans for Nashville on Monday 15th; and she will leave here on the 22nd of December, for New Orleans. She has been thoroughly repaired, and now comes our trade to add another laurel to her brow. For freight or passage apply to

J. L. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., Upper Wharf, Clarksville, Dec. 1857-4f

R. S. MANUE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.

At His Rooms, No 3, Franklin St., Next door to the French House.

Hours of Tuition for Ladies, Friday and Saturday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday evening 8 to 10 P. M. Children, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 4 to 6 P. M. Private instructions given at any hour not occupied by regular classes.